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is an evidence of weakness in the President to have consented to arbitration, as if England had some supposable rights in these waters.

It is in just such cases as this, on the contrary, that the superiority of arbitration as a mode of adjusting difficulties is seen. If the course suggested by General Wallace had been followed and England told that her claims would not be allowed a hearing even, no one can tell what the present relations between the two countries would have been. A serious rupture, and possibly a long and bloody war, would have taken place. It is inconceivable that the English government should have made and urged claims without the shadow of a reason in their favor. If our claims are just, as most of our citizens think is true, there is not a particle of danger that they will not be secured to us by seven eminent jurists chosen by five different nations, of which the United States is one.

If they are not just, then no American citizen, however loyal or patriotic he may be, wishes the case decided in our favor. There is general satisfaction among all right-minded men who are acquainted with the points at issue, that the arbitration treaty prepared by the two governments was ratified by the United States Senate on the 29th of March last. We may hope soon to see settled the question as to whether this vast Behring Sea, nearly a thousand miles across in either direction, belongs to us or to all nations. However it may be settled, it will be a great gain to civilization to have had it settled in a pacific way. The poor seals will doubtless rejoice with us, assured that the nations interested will find a rational way of securing to them their right to live and to die at the proper time.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The American Peace Society hopes to put the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* into ten thousand homes within the next twelve months. The subscription price is only \$1.00 a year. The great awakening throughout the world to-day in favor of peaceful modes of settling difficulties gives much encouragement to advocates of peace to push their propaganda with all seemly haste. The *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* will contain articles written by men who, by reason of ability and experience, will be able to instruct and entertain. On its pages will be found accounts of the proceedings of peace congresses and meetings, of the acts of governments relating to arbitration and international amity, and of any other movements bearing on the object which it seeks to promote. Will not all the friends of peace into whose hands the paper may fall, assist us in extending its circulation? All persons contributing annually two dollars to the funds of the Society,

are not only members, but are entitled to the *ADVOCATE* free, or to one dollar's worth of other publications of the Society.

The letter of the Peace Societies of Europe to the International Conference of the Societies of the Red Cross, a translation of which is given on another page, was prepared by the Lombard Peace Union, of Milan. It was sent to the various peace societies of Europe with the invitation to each to prepare a similar address to the Red Cross Conference. These societies were so pleased with the letter of the Lombard Union that they adopted it as their own, and it went before the Red Cross workers in the name of all the European peace organizations.

The sentiments of this letter commend themselves at first sight to all thoughtful men and women. Many of the Red Cross workers, all of them so far as we know, are active and earnest supporters of the cause of peace. They go to the field of battle, not because they do not see the monstrous inconsistency of war, but because their hearts, full of tender and humane feelings, will not let them remain selfishly away while multitudes of mangled and suffering brothers are left to suffer, to call piteously for aid, and to die uncared for, while the fury of the strife and the stern necessities of the battle hurl their comrades on, with the fountains of helpfulness for the time closed, to kill and mangle all within their power.

The cause of peace and human brotherhood owes much, both directly and indirectly, to the presence on the battlefield and to the counsels and efforts elsewhere, of the followers of the Red Cross. They have compelled the wider asking of the question, why tolerate in our humanizing society a system whose heart is cruelty and into which no outward evidence of brotherliness can ever come.

Every knight of the Red Cross ought to be, by the very nature of the work in which he is engaged, an uncompromising foe of war. Otherwise, there is a strange inconsistency in what he is doing.

On Tuesday, the 3d of May, the Democrats in the House of Representatives succeeded in defeating the appropriation for the survey of the transcontinental railway, connecting the United States and South America. It will be much to be regretted if this action shall permanently hinder the prosecution of this scheme of binding together, in closer commercial relations, the two portions of the western world. Every closer trade relation established between the United States and these Southern republics will strengthen the bonds of friendship and peace between them, and indirectly aid the cause of international harmony everywhere. One would like to think that the defeat of this appropriation was not a mere piece of partisan scheming,

but the previous action of the Democrats in opposing the establishment of American mail steamship lines to these same countries leaves little doubt as to the true animus of their action. The Bureau of American Republics, which provides much valuable commercial information, under the direction of Mr. William E. Curtis, has also been seriously crippled, by reduced appropriations, manipulated by these same lovers of economy. It is deplorable that the men who ought to be representatives of the nation at large, as well as of their own party and of their own locality, cannot oftener rise above the low level of partisan politics and act at the bidding of the great interests of the whole people and of the world.

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The French International Arbitration Society held its annual meeting some time ago in Paris. Three hundred persons were present. M. Frederic Passy, the President of the Society, announced that several distinguished Frenchmen had recently become adherents to their cause. M. Trarieux, a member of the French Senate, defended the friends of peace from the charge of disloyalty to their country. They would not neglect the defence of their country in case of need, but they demanded the abolition of the cruel war system and the substitution of something more in accord with our civilization. The French International Arbitration Society is doing a noble work in securing for the peace cause the co-operation of eminent French statesmen and scholars. It, with the Association of the Young Friends of Peace, at Nimes, constitutes the strength of the peace movement in France, which is rapidly gaining sympathizers among all classes.

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Another crisis in the Italian ministry has occurred. Those who recall the downfall of the Crispi ministry will remember that the Rudini ministry came into power on the virtually expressed pledge of retrenchment in the military expenses. The new ministry made a show of doing this, but was practically unable, and really unwilling, to do anything radical in this direction. So long as the military system, which Italian statesmen have been trying to cultivate into something as formidable as that of France or Germany, hangs like a terrible night-mare on the crushed and disaffected people, no ministry need expect to remain long in power. It is probably an impossible problem for any financier, or body of financiers, to keep Italy going much longer on the present basis. The people are making their distress heard more and more through their representatives, and fortunate will that statesman be who hears and heeds the undertone of discontent and marks out a new and peaceful path for his country's honor.

We publish with pleasure, on another page, the resolution of a Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, of England. Though the fear expressed in the resolution has been found to be without any real foundation, as will appear from Mr. Wharton's letter to Mr. Paine, found in our Correspondence columns, yet this resolution illustrates the valuable services rendered by the friends of peace in various parts of the world by calling attention quickly to any proceeding threatening to occur, which might endanger the friendly relations of governments. We do not believe there is any considerable desire anywhere in this country that the United States should have armed vessels on the great lakes. Now and then an editor or sensational reporter may favor such a proceeding, but the great body of the American people would frown down any such an effort to bring the two great English-speaking peoples into strained relations with each other. We hope all readers of the *ADVOCATE* will read carefully assistant Secretary of State Wharton's letter to Mr. Paine.

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The following joint resolution was introduced by Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, into the United States Senate, on the 25th of January last. It is expected that this resolution will be passed during the present session. No Senator or Representative who wishes well to his country and to the world can find any reason for opposing it. The World's Columbian Exposition would certainly be incomplete without the Convention for which this resolution provides. What a noble and inspiring thought that representatives of all civilized peoples should meet on this great historic occasion to consult together and to seek out ways by which war and bloodshed may hereafter forever be avoided and all the great interests of men be carried forward in international confidence and helpfulness!

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

*To provide a Peace Conference in the City of Chicago in Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-three.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized and requested to extend an invitation to the various civilized nations to send delegates to Chicago, to meet such delegates as the President may appoint, to constitute a convention for the purpose of taking such measures as they may deem proper to promote the cause of Peace among the nations, and the settlement of national differences by arbitration or other peaceful methods; said convention to be held at the time, and as a part, of the World's Columbian Exposition.*

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Whatever to-day may be, to-morrow will be peace.—  
VICTOR HUGO.

Nihilistic plots still go on in Russia. On May 15th, the palace of the Czar was found undermined by a tunnel from a hill some 300 yards away. The plot was to blow up the Czar the next time he should sleep in the palace. A chamber below his sleeping-room was found to have been half filled with explosives. The moral of all this is that dynamite can never be conquered by force. When the hearts of the people are maddened by oppression and the denial of their liberties, they will give "an eye for an eye" and "a tooth for a tooth." Kindness, confidence, sympathy, the treatment of men as brothers, are the mightiest forces in existence for the working out of order and social harmony.

We have received the thirteenth annual report of the Local Peace Association of Wisbech, England. This Association is one of the most active and useful of the local associations of that country. Miss P. H. Peckover, its President, is well known to peace-workers everywhere, as a wise, energetic and untiring advocate of the cause. The annual meeting of the Association, held the 30th of November last, was an interesting occasion, being attended by a number of prominent gentlemen and ladies, among others by Sir Joseph Pease, the President of the London Peace Society, who gave an admirable address. The Association does an excellent work in the circulation of valuable peace literature.

Those who remember the distressing affair which took place at Fourmies, in France, on the first of May last year will rejoice at the news which comes to us that May-day this year passed off quietly "without a collision," "without causing a tear to flow or a drop of blood to be shed." The happy condition of the day was due both to the measures taken by the government, and to the hearty co-operation of the laborers themselves. What was true of France, was true of nearly all Europe. There are of course anarchists and rioters in all these countries who would have gained their purposes by dynamite, if they had dared. But the masses of the labor unions and socialist organizations are opposed to violence and desire in peaceful ways only to bring their claims to the attention of the public.

The unpleasant relations existing during the winter between the United States and Italy have become a thing of the past. Italy and other nations in Europe were not able to see why the United States should not be directly responsible in the case of the death by lynching of the Italians in New Orleans last year. The relation of our State governments to the general government is a thing practically unknown in European politics. These Italians

had the same protection in New Orleans as the citizens of Louisiana. Secretary Blaine held that what the general government was not bound to do in the case of the lynched citizens of Louisiana, it was not under obligations to do for the murdered Italians. The forms of law had failed to protect in both cases. But though the government declined to do anything on the ground that it was legally bound to do so, it generously decided to give \$25,000 to the families of those who were killed. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been restored, and their friendship is likely to be closer than ever before. "Good Friday," the day on which this action of our government was taken, was certainly a lucky day this year.

At a banquet given in his honor by citizens of Boston, on the evening of May 24th, the new minister to France alluded to two great questions which are now occupying public attention and one of which, probably both, will be discussed and adjusted at Paris, whither Mr. Coolidge goes, the coming autumn and winter. The first of these questions is that of bi-metalism. This question, though fundamentally a financial one, is intimately related to those wider questions of international harmony now occupying the attention of nearly all philanthropists and of many statesmen. That nations should counsel together as to what they will use for the standards of money and discuss in a friendly way their mutual financial interests, is a marked evidence of growing confidence and respect and of the desire to discard that which is harmful to all alike.

The other subject mentioned by the new minister is that of the Behring Sea arbitration. He is quite right in regarding this one of the most important matters ever submitted to a court of arbitration. The decision of this case will not merely settle the query what rights Russia had in the Behring Sea, what rights she transferred to the United States, and what right a nation has to protect an important industry beyond what is called the three mile limit, but it will determine largely, in advance, the lines on which all future difficulties about coast-lines and ocean privileges will have to be settled. The decisions of these courts of arbitration are really important acts of law-making, just as every judgment of the Supreme Court of a nation is more a creation of law than simply an interpretation.

The annual business meeting of the American Peace Society took place on the 31st of May, in the Congregational House, 1 Somerset street, Boston, and a public meeting for the presentation of the claims of the Peace cause, in the Commonwealth Avenue Baptist Church, on Sunday evening, June 5th. Reports of these meetings will be given in our next issue.

The Rhode Island Radical Peace Society, a branch of the Universal Peace Union, has just celebrated its silver anniversary. Among other interesting proceedings the following resolution was passed:

That in the unfortunate dispute with Italy and Chili, in the threatened complications with Great Britain, and the development of the principles of arbitration and reciprocal commercial intercourse, the national government has acted in a manner to merit our approbation, and in the achievement of these victories of peace we recognize and appreciate the eminent services of the distinguished Secretary of State, the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The report of the Secretary, C. C. Plummer, for the past twelve months, was accepted, and resolutions were adopted recommending, among other things, an international bureau of arbitration.

On account of the derangement of the work of the office, occasioned by the death of the late Secretary, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* failed to notice the very interesting "Minutes of the First Convention of the World's W. C. T. U.," a copy of which was kindly sent by Miss Frances E. Willard. The Convention, which met in Boston on the 10 and 11th of November last, heard reports from the departments of Peace and Arbitration, of Bible Readings, of Prison, Jail, Police and Almshouse Work, of Juvenile Work, of Young Women's Work, etc., etc. The motto of this world-union of women is: "For God and home and every land." Jules Simon, the celebrated French statesman and author, once said that war could not live long when once attacked by the women of the world. The attack has already begun, and this great band of Christian women will prove one of the mightiest instruments in God's hand in binding the nations together and making human discord hide its head in shame.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, held on the 16th of May, the following delegates were appointed to attend the Universal Peace Congress at Berne, in August next: Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Boston; Hon. W. W. Story, of Rome; Hon. S. H. M. Byers, U. S. Consul General to Switzerland; Mr. Albert E. Powers, of Lansingburg, New York; Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, Mrs. Charles D. Homans and Mrs. Philip S. Moxom, all of Boston. The President, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, and the Secretary, Benjamin F. Trueblood, in addition to being appointed delegates, were empowered to select such other persons as delegates as may in their judgment be suitable.

This number of the *ADVOCATE* is sent to a large number of persons who are not subscribers, with the hope that

many of them may be induced to take the paper regularly. The cause of human brotherhood which it represents certainly appeals to the sympathy and intelligence of all right-minded men and women. Your subscription will do much to aid us in carrying out the purposes to which our energies are directed. Will all the College and University Reading-rooms which receive a copy of this issue kindly acknowledge the same and say whether the paper will be welcome on their tables, provided we can perfect arrangements by which it may be sent regularly.

The office of the American Peace Society has been changed from the Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset St., to No. 3 Somerset St., Room 7. The change has been made necessary by the growing work of the Society. Instead of one room, as heretofore, we now have a beautiful suite of two front rooms, well lighted and airy, and well supplied with modern conveniences. The friends of our work here, or strangers, who may be visiting Boston, are invited to call and see us.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

### BEYOND THE SEA.

JULIA H. MAY.

*In memory of Rowland B. Howard, beloved and blessed.*

Across the deep blue sea he went,  
On blessed peaceful deeds intent,  
His noble mission nobly done  
He fondly watched the western sun,  
And cried, "The rocking waves shall bear  
Me backward. Home is over there,  
And loving hands reach out for me  
Across the sea, across the sea."

Across an ocean vast he went,  
But not the one his lips had meant,  
Not west nor east, nor south sailed he.  
Far, far across an unknown sea  
The white sails flew, so glad to bear  
Another angel over there;  
And empty hands beside the shore  
Reach out in vain forevermore.

Forevermore? Dear heart! oh no!  
Time to eternity shall flow  
So soon, so soon — and you and I  
Shall reach the land of by and by.  
Above the waves our barks may toss  
Awhile before we go across,  
But sometime, surely, we shall be  
With those we love, beyond the sea.

Beyond the sea! O Heavenly Shore!  
O land of Peace forevermore!  
Your streets are full, your mansions ring  
With notes of praise, and everything  
Most beautiful and sweet and grand  
Is there. Why do we lingering stand  
Beside the waves and weep that he  
Comes back no more across the sea?